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LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1961

Health Area Office,
Launceston,
Cornwall.

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.F.H.
Medical Officer of Health



LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health, Housing and Sewerage Committee :

Cllr. W.R.Sandercock - Chairman

Cllr. G.J.Batchelor
" Dr.J.Berryman
" F.Broad
" E.C.Chudleigh
" E.Cowling
" G.Fishleigh
" H.E.Foote

Cllr. F.C.Neale
" L.L.Pooley
" F.Sandercock
" L.L.Stephens
" J.W.Stephens
" W.J.Uglov

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Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W.PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health : Launceston Borough Council
Bude/Stratton Urban District Council
Stratton Rural District Council
Camelford Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer - Cornwall County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T.A.JUDD.

MEAT INSPECTOR :

L.E.ROUGHTON

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	73,187
Population	5,990
No. of separate dwellings occupied	2,078
Rateable Value 1961	£33,793
Product of ld. rate	£128.2.0.898d.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
Legitimate	98	52	46	16.69
Illegitimate	2	-	2	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	3	3	-	30 per 1,000 total births
<u>Deaths</u> (all causes)	78	36	42	13.02

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	}	N I L
Other Puerperal Causes		

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

3	1	2	30
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	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	6	3	9
Measles (all ages)		N I L	
Whooping Cough (all ages)		N I L	
Diarrhoea (under 2)		N I L	

Health Area Office,
LAUNCESTON.

To: The Chairman and Councillors of the
Launceston Rural District.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Lethbridge and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961.

The number of births was eleven less than in the previous year, while the number of deaths was increased by three. In spite of this, the favourable balance of births over deaths continued. Heart disease in all its forms, vascular lesions of the nervous system, and cancer, in that order, were at the head of the list of causes of death. Three infant deaths and three stillbirths were recorded.

The estimated mid-year population in 1961, a census year, showed a decrease of 430 compared with the previous year. In the inter-censal period, births outnumbered deaths by 224, and this fall must therefore be attributable to an excess of emigration over immigration. It is possible that the increased mechanisation of farming, with a consequent fall on the demand for farm labour, may have caused farm workers to seek employment elsewhere. Another factor may be the movement of young people away from the district in search of forms of training and employment not available in the district. In general, the rural areas of the country do not offer to their inhabitants such a high standard of living and amenity as do the more populous urban areas, although they are continually improving in this respect. In the particular circumstances of the present day, however, this is also a factor in the decline of rural populations. In the last connection, in as far as it lies within the power of the community, the remedy is obvious.

In the field of infectious disease, an outbreak of measles occurred during the year, part of an epidemic affecting the whole county. There were no cases of diphtheria and none of poliomyelitis. Vaccination against the latter disease continued, with the introduction of a fourth booster injection for children of primary school age.

During 1961, the Council was able to appoint a full-time Meat Inspector, who took up his appointment in September. The work of a meat inspector does not merely involve a cursory survey of a line of carcasses, as many are inclined to think. It is, in fact, a modified form of post-mortem examination, requiring a sound knowledge of the signs of disease and abnormality, and the skill and experience to interpret these signs and to arrive at a considered judgement. The work is onerous and responsible, and the importance to the public of a correct decision is clear.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. T.A.Judd, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for his valuable co-operation in all aspects of our work together and in the preparation of this report. To Mr. G.L.Davey, the Clerk of the Council, Mr. F.R.Thorne, the Council's surveyor, and the Council's other officers. I am indebted for much willing help. I am grateful to the General Medical Practitioners for their co-operation.

The interest of the Council and, in particular, of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee is once more gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) 73, 187. The district is essentially agricultural, the only industry not connected with agriculture being the New Consols tin and wolfram mine at Lockett and another smaller mineral working in Altarnun Parish.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1961 to be 5,990, a decrease of 430 in the population for the previous year. The "natural increase" in the population is the excess of births over deaths. In 1961 there were 22 more births than deaths.

Deaths - The total number of deaths assigned to the district for the year was 78 compared with 75 in 1960. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 13.02 compared with 11.68 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1957	66	29	37	10.28
1953	78	36	42	12.16
1959	72	37	35	11.20
1960	75	50	25	11.68
1961	78	36	42	13.02

In order to compare the mortality in the district with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.88 for the District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 11.45 which may be compared with that of 12.0 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births - The number of live births assigned to this District was 100 compared with 111 in 1960. The rate per thousand of the population was 16.69. When the Registrar General's area Comparability Factor for births (1.12) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 18.69 for this District compares with 17.4 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - The number of stillbirths during 1961 was 3.

Illegitimate Births - There were two illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 2 per cent.

Maternal Mortality. - There was one death connected with childbirth during the year.

Infant Mortality - There were three deaths of infants in the first year of life

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F	1 day	Gross Prematurity
M	10 months	Broncho-Pneumonia
F	6 months	Acute Septic Broncho-Pneumonia

NOTE: VITAL STATISTICS

It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to the other, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the
Abbreviated List of the International Statistical
Classifications of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	3	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	6	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	4	12
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8
20. Other heart disease	5	8	13
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	2	3
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis	-	1	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	-	1	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	36	42	78

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
 - (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and, with special training in the care of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Launceston, three times each month.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utility sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from the Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

(h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care. A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's Medical and Nursing staff.

(i) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic medical inspection of pupils
Cleanliness surveys of pupils
Dental inspection and treatment of pupils
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
Treatment Clinic, Health Clinic, Launceston :-

Dental Clinic by appointment

Child Guidance, by arrangement at Plymouth Child Guidance Clinic.

III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services. The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area. Launceston Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy or Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Lenival House, Bodmin, and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Tavistock Hospital. The Chest Clinic is held at Launceston Hospital.

An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Launceston Health Clinic. A Specialist Ante-natal clinic is held at the Launceston Health Clinic each week.

Laboratory Facilities. These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Plymouth and Truro to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Cornwall Water Board took over full responsibility for water supplies in the Council's area on 1st April, 1961. From the date of the board's establishment on 1st October, 1960, the Council had been acting on its behalf in the Rural District. Before 1st April, work had been completed on schemes previously in progress, including the link between the Central Area Scheme and Altarnun.

During the year, correspondence took place between the Council, the North Devon Water Board and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the subject of the inclusion of the parish of Boyton in the area of supply of the North Devon Water Board. Because of the geographical position of Boyton, this is the obvious course of action to bring main water to the parish. The legal and Parliamentary formalities necessary to achieve this are prolonged, however, and the correspondence was still in progress at the end of the year.

WATER SAMPLES

83 samples were taken from public supplies in the various villages of which 67 were satisfactory with a Bact. coli (type 1) count of 0 per 100 ml whilst 16 were unsatisfactory with Bact. coli (type 1) counts ranging from 13 to 250 per 100 ml. These unsatisfactory samples were six from Laxhitton and 10 from Lutwell. Both supplies are now chlorinated since when bacteriological samples have been satisfactory.

18 samples were taken from private supplies of which 12 were satisfactory and six were unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE

During the year, the extension to the sewer at Coad's Green was completed. The improvements to the works at Trebulet and Laxhitton were well in hand by the end of the year.

Of the large schemes, tenders had been received for the South Fetherwin scheme before the end of the year, but no final decision had then been taken. Full details of the Stokeclimsland scheme had been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which had signified its intention of holding an enquiry into the scheme in January, 1962.

Plans for a scheme at Middlewood were in preparation, as also were plans for Trewint and an improvement at Downgate, at the end of the year.

The Council's existing sewerage and sewerage disposal arrangements continued to function satisfactorily.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

No rodent operator is employed by the Council and there are no known major infestations. There would appear to be fewer rats in the district than was the case some few years ago probably due to the fact that, with the decline in the rabbit population, the buzzards and other predatory animals are turning their attention to rodents. The Council, at a nominal charge, supply Warfarin bait in ready-for-use packets.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number licensed is eight and all are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Collection is by Contract and all villages and hamlets together with properties along the route taken by the covered lorry in travelling between one village and another receive a monthly collection. As from 1st April, 1962 the collection dates were increased to provide a twice monthly service. There is a litter collection from 16 Litter Bins placed at various places adjoining the A.30 (Trunk Road).

During the year a second refuse disposal dump was brought into use at Sheba Bottom to serve the Stokeclimsland district.

HOUSING

Total number of Council Houses	97
Council Houses completed during 1961	Nil
Private enterprise houses completed 1961	8
Private enterprise houses completed since 1945	67

1. Inspection of dwellings during the year :-

(a) No. of dwellings inspected for defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	61
(b) Inspections for this purpose	183

2. Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation

7

3. Dwelling houses (exclusive of those under preceding sub-headings) not in all respects suitably fit for habitation

40

4. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

47

5. Action under Statutory Power during the year :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Proceedings under Secs. 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 | |
| (i) Dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :- | |
| (i) Dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 7 |
| (ii) Dwelling houses rendered fit by Owners | 6 |
| (iii) Dwelling houses rendered fit by Local Authority | Nil |

6. Proceedings under Secd. 16, 17 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (ii) Dwelling houses where undertaking not to re-let were accepted from Owner | Nil |
| (iii) Parts of dwellings closed under Section 13 | Nil |
| (iv) Number of houses demolished | Nil |

OVERCROWDING

Two new cases of overcrowding were met with during the year. At the end of the year the known cases of overcrowding were six dwellings occupied by seven families consisting of 30 persons. During the year one case of overcrowding was abated by re-housing.

THE RENT ACT 1957

No applications were received for Certificate of Disrepair. Since the coming into force of the Act, only one Certificate has been applied for, which was later withdrawn upon the Owner carrying out the necessary repairs.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Since the passing of the Act the Council has ceased to offer Discretionary grants and concentrated upon Standard grants.

STANDARD GRANTS

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 1. | Schemes submitted during 1961 | 29 |
| 2. | Schemes approved during 1961 | 28 |
| 3. | Schemes completed during 1961 | 13 |
| 4. | Approved cost of completed schemes | £4,073. 16. 0. |
| 5. | Grants paid | £1,652. 11. 0. |
| (a) | Total Standard grant schemes completed | 34 |
| (b) | Approved cost of schemes | £8,860. 13. 4. |
| (c) | Grants paid | £3,918. 12. 11 |

Water Closets provided	29
Baths provided	31
Wash-basins provided	31
Hot water supplies	34
Ventilated Larders	15

Prior to the introduction of Standard grants 52 houses were modernised by means of Improvement or Discretionary grants at an approved cost of £30,648.0.0d. and the grants paid were £12,823.0.0d.

MILK

The County Council is now responsible for the registration of distributors of milk in the district.

ICE CREAM

There is one Ice Cream Factory in the district. Eight samples of Ice Cream were taken at the Factory during the year and all were satisfactory. Three additional licences were issued to retailers of pre-packed Ice Cream making a total of 18 retailers.

FOOD PREMISES

There are in the district :-

Catering Establishments	...	...	13
Butchers' Shops	...	...	6
Grocers Shops	...	...	27
Bakeries	...	...	Nil

Number of visits in connection with Food	
Hygiene Regulations	32
Informal Notices served	3

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard in the district which is not licensed for the slaughter of horses. Conditions are satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

It is most gratifying to record that the Council's Meat Inspector commenced his duties in September and the list of meat condemned as unfit for food during the last four months of the year only is sufficient proof of the importance of this branch of Public Health work.

MEAT INSPECTION (contd.)

Owing to the fact that in one or the other of the two main slaughter houses killing takes place every day of the week, including evenings, Saturdays and Sundays the hours worked by your Meat Inspector are far from regular including evening and week-end work. Your Meat Inspector (Mr. S.S. Roughton) has carried out his duties in a most efficient and conscientious manner under difficult conditions.

Meat Inspected and Condemned from 11th September -
31st December only

INSPECTED

Cattle	753
Calves	2,341
Sheep	16,013
Pigs	2,348

CONDEMNED

Bullock Carcases and offal	6
Calf Carcases and offal	18
Sheep Carcases and offal	49
Pig carcases and offal	4
lbs. of Beef	1,277 lbs.
lbs. mutton	655 lbs.
lbs. of pork	664 lbs.
Bullock Livers	162
Calf, sheep and pig livers	1,901
Other organs and parts	602
Cases of cysticercus bovis	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

As the result of the Slaughterhouse Report setting out the structural requirements necessary to make the slaughterhouses in the district comply with the Regulations, the licences of three slaughterhouses were not renewed at the end of the year. There are now three licensed slaughterhouses in the district - two provide meat for the wholesale market whilst the other is used only in connection with a family butchering trade.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1948

During the year one Factory with power has been deleted from the Register and one Factory with power added.

Total number of Factories with Power	22
Total number of Factories without Power	2
Out workers	2

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

Agricultural Food stuffs	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	6
Engineers and agricultural implements	3
Abattoirs	2
Provender	1
General Smithing	1
Concrete Block making	1
Joinery	2
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1
Saw Mills	1
Poultry Appliances	2
Scrap Merchant	1
Total visits	25
Formal notices	Nil
Informal notices	1

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, relapsing fever, plague, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, acute encephalitis, meningococcal infection, anthrax and food poisoning.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was notified during the year in which 75 primary vaccinations and 1 revaccination were carried out.

Diphtheria. No cases of this disease were notified during 1961. 135 children received a complete course of primary immunisation during the year, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all instances. 173 children received booster injections.

Whooping Cough. Twenty cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever. Three cases of this disease were notified during 1961.

Measles. An outbreak of measles occurred during the year, 191 cases being notified. The peak was reached in July, during which month 69 cases were notified. No part of the Rural District was unaffected, but the infection appears to have been of a mild nature.

Erysipelas. One case of this skin infection was notified in March. This condition is now uncommon and affects, usually, the elderly. As it responds to modern methods of treatment, it does not have the serious significance of former times.

Poliomyelitis. No case of this infection was notified during the year. Vaccination against the disease continued, 296 persons receiving a course of two injections. Since the beginning of the scheme in 1956, a total of 1888 persons in the district had received the primary course of vaccination and, of these, 1601 had also received their third injection.

During the year, a fourth booster injection was introduced for children in the age group 5 - 12 years. The majority of these children had received this injection at school before the beginning of the summer holidays. A shortage of vaccine which occurred later in the year led to a temporary discontinuation of these fourth injections, the available vaccine being reserved for the completion of courses of vaccination already started.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were notified during 1961.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.60	5	1	13	1
No. of cases notified during year	-	-	-	-
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	-	-	2	-
Total on Register 31.12.61	5	1	11	1

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and aftercare of the patients.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physician (Dr. Mellor) at the Chest Clinic at Launceston Hospital. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends the Clinic, follows up the patients in their homes, traces contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as a most valuable essential "Liaison officer" between the curative and preventive services, bridges a most alarming administrative gap.

All susceptible contacts of known cases are offered B.C.G. Vaccination and most avail themselves of this method of protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school-leavers was continued by the County Council during the year again with a good response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung.

During 1961, out of a total of 9 deaths from all forms of cancer, one male death was due to cancer of the lung. This brings the total of deaths from this cause in the district from 1949 to 9 male and 2 female deaths. During the same period, there have been 77 male and 71 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

The recent report of the Royal College of Physicians on smoking and lung cancer has amply confirmed the previous findings on the subject. The publicity given to this report on its publication produced a considerable impact, and there can now be few members of the adult public who can be ignorant of the connection between smoking and cancer of the lung.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of cases and deaths -- 1961

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other.</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other.</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION (Estimated)</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1957	6,420	91	14.17	1	10.99	66	10.28
1958	6,410	86	13.41	1	11.62	78	12.16
1959	6,430	104	16.17	3	28.84	72	11.20
1960	6,420	111	17.28	-	-	75	11.68
1961	5,990	100	16.69	3	30	78	13.02

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	-	-	1	1	4	29	69	18	19	29	12	9	191
Whooping Cough	4	7	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	20
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	7	4	3	6	31	70	20	19	29	12	10	215

TABLE IV

MEAT INSPECTION

(From 11th September to 31st December, 1961)

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	1438	836	6909	40,428	6583	-
No. inspected	298	409	2731	17,212	2559	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	6	15	46	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	97	257	26	1994	295	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	32.6	64.3	1.5	11.9	11.7	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	34	-
% of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	0.95	-	-	1.3	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

- 1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	3	Nil	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	10	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	24	13	1	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(I)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making Wearing Apparel	2	-	-	-	-	-

